

NEW AUSTRALIAN LEPIDOPTERA.

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These descriptions of 16 new genera and 54 new species are of 18 families. Of them 7 genera and 23 species belong to the *Noctuidae*. Owing to the unfortunate suppression of the last three volumes of Sir Geo. Hampson's great revision, work on the *Quadridae* section of this family is difficult for those who cannot refer to the collection in the British Museum. I wish to acknowledge the valuable help I have received in many instances from Miss A. E. Prout, more especially in the *Hypeninae*. It is to be hoped that this able and accurate worker may be enabled to continue her observations on the *Noctuidae*.

From Mr. T. G. Campbell, of the staff of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, I have received a most interesting collection from North and North-West Australia, and I have to thank him, and others, for much interesting material.

Family LARENTIADAE.

Scotocyma ischnophrica, n. sp.

ισχροφρικος, slenderly rippled.

♀, 30 mm. Head, palpi, antennae, thorax, abdomen, and legs dark fuscous. Forewings broadly triangular, costa arched at base, thence straight to near apex, apex rounded, termen rounded, moderately oblique; ochreous-whitish with numerous fine wavy transverse lines and irroration fuscous; a basal patch extending from midcosta to $\frac{2}{5}$ dorsum, in which these lines are darker and closer, and dilated and confluent near margins; a fuscous costal streak from base to $\frac{1}{5}$; a large costal spot before $\frac{2}{5}$, and dorsum interruptedly to $\frac{3}{5}$, fuscous; median area paler with very slender rippled lines, its outer edge from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{5}$ dorsum, with a large obtuse median projection; terminal area fuscous, veins dotted with whitish; a subterminal series of whitish dots between veins; a small whitish suffusion on midtermen; cilia fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded, dentate; fuscous with whitish dots on veins; cilia fuscous.

Queensland: Mount Tambourine, in February; one specimen received from Mr. E. J. Dumigan.

Family STERRHIDAE.

Eois eucrossa, n. sp.

εὐκροσσος, well bordered.

♀, 26 mm. Head whitish; fillet and face dark fuscous. Palpi 1; fuscous. Antennae whitish; base anteriorly fuscous. Thorax and abdomen whitish with scanty grey irroration. Legs whitish with scanty fuscous irroration. Forewings broadly triangular, costa straight to $\frac{3}{4}$, thence arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen slightly rounded, moderately oblique, finely crenulate; whitish with scanty but uniform grey irroration becoming fuscous towards base; a grey discal dot beneath $\frac{2}{5}$ costa; three slender faint crenulate transverse lines, first sinuate from $\frac{2}{5}$ costa to $\frac{3}{5}$ dorsum, second and third approximated, curved, subterminal; terminal edge faintly purple-tinged; cilia whitish with a dark fuscous basal line. Hindwings with termen strongly rounded; colour and cilia as forewings.

The curious margins of the wings are distinctive.

North Australia: Katherine in July; one specimen received from Mr. T. G. Campbell. Type in Museum of Economic Entomology, Canberra.

Family OENOCHROMIDAE.

Dinophalus axia, n. sp.

ἀξιός, worthy.

♂, 24-28 mm. Head with cone-shaped prominence ending in a single sharp hook directed downwards; dark fuscous. Palpi 1; dark fuscous. Antennae fuscous; pectinations in male 6. Thorax dark fuscous. Abdomen white with a few fuscous scales. Legs fuscous with whitish rings; posterior pair whitish. Forewings triangular, costa straight, apex pointed, termen rounded, slightly waved, slightly oblique; dark fuscous; an oblique median fascia whitish-grey with a few fuscous scales; a blackish crenulate antemedian line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum within median fascia near its anterior edge; a finely dentate line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, sometimes preceded by fuscous-brown, sometimes posteriorly white-edged; an ill-defined terminal grey fascia; a blackish terminal line; cilia grey. Hindwings with termen rounded; white; a more or less distinct grey terminal band, sometimes traversed by a darker dentate transverse line; cilia whitish, towards tornus grey.

North-West Australia: Wyndham, in December and February; two specimens received from Mr. T. G. Campbell. Type in Museum of Economic Entomology, Canberra.

Gen. **Anomogenes**, nov.

ἀνομογενής, alien.

Tongue absent. Face not projecting. Palpi moderate, porrect, thickened with loose hairs; terminal joint concealed. Antennae bipectinate to apex in both sexes. Thorax and abdomen stout. Thorax densely hairy above and beneath; with a rounded posterior crest. Femora hairy. Posterior tibiae without middle spurs. Tarsi not spinulose. Forewings without areole; 2 from $\frac{3}{4}$, 3 from before angle, 4 from angle, 5 from near upper angle, 6 from angle, 7, 8, 9, 10 stalked, 11 anastomosing with 12 and 10. Hindwings with cell long ($\frac{2}{3}$); 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$, 3 and 4 separate, 5 from upper angle of cell, connate with 6, 7, which are stalked, 12 approximated to cell to beyond its middle.

A genus of peculiar and specialized structure. In the venuration of the forewings it approaches *Cernia*, in that of the hindwings *Sarcinodes*, but in neither instance is there any close relationship.

Anomogenes morphnopa, n. sp.

μορφνοπος, dark.

♂, 26 mm.; ♀, 34 mm. Head and thorax fuscous. Palpi 2; fuscous. Antennae fuscous; pectinations in male 5, in female 3. Abdomen grey with darker rings. Legs fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa in male straight, in female gently arched, apex rounded, termen strongly rounded, oblique; fuscous; markings and many small strigulae dark fuscous; a sub-basal line not reaching dorsum; a fine line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{4}$ dorsum, outwardly curved, indented above middle; a small slender transverse discal mark at $\frac{2}{3}$; a well-marked, finely dentate, slightly sinuate line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum; cilia fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded; whitish peppered with fuscous dots; a discal median spot, a transverse line at $\frac{2}{3}$, and an oval apical blotch, fuscous; some terminal dots; cilia whitish.

Queensland: Roma; two specimens bred from larvae feeding on the fingerlime, *Citrus australasica*, received from the Queensland Department of Agriculture. The types will be deposited in the Queensland Museum.

Family EPIPLEMIDAE.

Epiplema amydropa*, n. sp.ἀμυδρωπός*, dark.

♂, ♀, 24-30 mm. Head and thorax grey; face and palpi dark fuscous. Antennae grey; pectinations in male 2. Abdomen grey; tuft in male whitish. Legs grey; internal surface of second joint fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa slightly arched, apex pointed, termen rounded, more or less sinuate beneath apex, slightly oblique; grey, sometimes brownish-tinged, with sparsely scattered fuscous irroration or minute strigulae; strigulae better developed near termen; cilia grey. Hindwings angled on vein 4, and in female slightly produced, also angled on vein 7; as forewings.

Queensland: Toowoomba, in November, December, and March (W. B. Barnard and E. J. Dumigan); four specimens.

Family NOCTUIDAE.

Canthylidia capnoneura*, n. sp.καπνογευρος*, dark-nerved.

♂, ♀, 40-46 mm. Head and thorax brownish-grey. Palpi $1\frac{1}{4}$; whitish, towards apex grey. Antennae grey; in male minutely ciliated. Abdomen grey; base of dorsum reddish-brown. Legs grey tinged with reddish-brown; posterior pair grey-whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa very slightly arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen scarcely oblique, rounded beneath; pale grey with more or less brown suffusion; all veins dark fuscous; a white median streak running through cell and between veins 5 and 6 to termen; termen whitish between veins; cilia grey or whitish-grey. Hindwings with termen sinuate; dark grey; paler towards base; cilia white.

Queensland: Bunya Mountains, in November; six specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

Eustrotia eremotropha*, n. sp.ἐρημοτροφος*, desert-bred.

♀, 23-30 mm. Head and thorax whitish-grey. Palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$; whitish, sprinkled with fuscous. Antennae grey annulated with blackish. Abdomen grey-whitish. Legs whitish with fuscous rings and irroration. Forewings triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex rounded-rectangular, termen slightly rounded, scarcely oblique; whitish partly suffused with grey and sprinkled with fuscous; four indistinct fuscous transverse lines; first from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, irregular bent outwards above dorsum; second and third indistinct, between them a large pale oval reniform; fourth sinuate, sometimes double, from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; a fuscous subterminal shade, sharply outlined posteriorly, with projections above middle, below middle, and on dorsum; a terminal series of dark fuscous dots; cilia grey mixed with whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded; grey; cilia as forewings.

Near *E. macrosema* Low, but paler and the reniform much smaller.

Central Australia: Newcastle Waters, in June four specimens received from Mr. T. G. Campbell. Type in Museum of Economic Entomology, Canberra.

Lophoptera acrogramma*, n. sp.ἀκρογραμμος*, with apical inscription.

♂, 35 mm. Head fuscous; centre of face white. Palpi 3; fuscous, extreme apex whitish. Antennae dark fuscous. Thorax fuscous with a broad central white streak. Abdomen fuscous; the thoracic streak is continued nearly to middle.

and contains a brown spot; tuft whitish. Legs dark fuscous; tibiae and tarsi with very slender whitish rings. Forewings narrow, triangular, costa straight, gently arched towards apex, apex rounded, termen strongly oblique, dentate; fuscous; obscurely darker, very slender, rippled, transverse lines in basal half; reniform indicated by two whitish marks, anterior very slender, transverse, edged with brown, posterior larger, oblique, edged with dark fuscous; a quadrate blackish spot beneath $\frac{2}{3}$ costa; from this a strongly bisinuate blackish line, edged with brown, to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; following this closely a very slender, dentate whitish line nearly to tornus, posteriorly edged with brown; a short whitish streak from apex, acutely angled beneath costa, ending acutely before termen; beneath this a small whitish and brown suffusion; brown streaks on veins in terminal area; a blackish terminal line interrupted by minute whitish dots on veins; cilia fuscous. Hindwings ample, termen rounded, wavy; dark fuscous; central area to $\frac{2}{3}$ scaleless except on veins, hyaline, violet-tinged; cilia fuscous, bases and apices whitish.

North Queensland: Mackay, in April; one specimen taken by Mr. A. N. Burns. Type in Coll. Lyell.

Lyncestis phaeocrossa, n. sp.

φαιοκροστος, dark-edged.

♂, 34-36 mm. Head ochreous-grey-whitish; face fuscous. Palpi $1\frac{1}{4}$; closely appressed to face; whitish. Antennae grey; ciliations in male minute. Thorax ochreous-grey-whitish; posterior crest fuscous. Abdomen ochreous-grey-whitish. Legs ochreous-grey-whitish with fuscous tarsal rings. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa straight, apex rounded, termen crenulate, obliquely rounded; ochreous-grey-whitish; markings fuscous; a costal suffusion, which forms a broad streak beyond $\frac{2}{3}$; a broad dorsal streak from near base to tornus; reniform represented by an oblong longitudinal spot at $\frac{2}{3}$; a fine median streak beyond cell, another on lower edge of cell; a small supraternal blotch continuous with dorsal streak; cilia concolorous. Hindwings with termen rounded; white; a broad blackish terminal band from costa to vein 2; cilia white with two fuscous bars below middle.

North-West Australia: Wyndham, in December; two specimens received from Mr. T. G. Campbell. Type in Museum of Economic Entomology, Canberra.

Crypsiprora cyclospila, n. sp.

κυκλοσπιλος, with circular spot.

♀, 30 mm. Head brown-whitish; upper half of face fuscous. (Palpi missing.) Antennae grey. Thorax grey-brown; posterior crest fuscous. Abdomen ochreous-whitish densely sprinkled with fuscous; basal crest strong, fuscous. Legs fuscous with ochreous-whitish rings; posterior pair mostly ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight to $\frac{3}{4}$, thence slightly arched, apex rectangular, termen rounded, scarcely oblique; ochreous-whitish suffused with fuscous-brown; antemedian line at $\frac{1}{3}$ incomplete, reduced to several blackish dots; postmedian very slender, fuscous, from beneath $\frac{2}{3}$ costa, at first transverse, then with a strong posterior tooth and inwardly oblique to beneath reniform, then angled and transverse to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; reniform approximately circular, edged fuscous with brownish centre, preceded by an oval oblique whitish spot; a dark fuscous interrupted subterminal line with a slight flat-topped projection beneath costa and another more prominent below middle, preceded by a narrow brown fascia; four ochreous-whitish dots on apical third of costa; a pale interrupted submarginal line; cilia fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded; grey; cilia grey, apices grey-whitish.

Crypsiprora Meyr. has a strong crest on basal segment only of abdomen, only in *C. niphobleta* is there a small rudiment of a crest on the third segment.

Crioa Wlk. has well-marked crests on the distal segments. I now refer *acronyctina* Butl., *nycterina* Turn., and *niphobleta* Turn. to the former genus. To *Crioa* I now refer *hyperdasys* Turn., *acronyctioides* Wlk., *hypochaetes* Turn., and *emmelopis* Turn.

North Queensland: Ravenshoe (Evelyn Scrub), near Herberton, in February; one specimen received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

Gen. **Pherechoa**, nov.

φερεχοος, carrying a mound.

Face flat, not projecting. Tongue strong. Palpi slender, appressed to face, reaching vertex; second joint long, slightly rough; terminal joint moderate. Thorax with a large dense rounded posterior crest; underside smooth. Abdomen not crested. Legs not hairy. Forewings with neuration normal. Hindwings with cell less than $\frac{1}{2}$; 5 well developed, approximated to 4 at origin.

Probably of the *Prorocopsis* group.

Pherechoa crypsichlora, n. sp.

κρυχιχλορος, with hidden green.

♀, 26 mm. Head pale grey. Palpi whitish sprinkled with fuscous. Antennae grey. Thorax pale grey; crest fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs ochreous-whitish; anterior pair sprinkled with fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa gently arched, apex rectangular, termen slightly rounded, scarcely oblique; whitish generally suffused with greenish-grey and some fuscous scales; markings dark fuscous; costal dots near base and at $\frac{1}{8}$, giving rise to incomplete interrupted transverse lines; a quadrate median costal spot with some fuscous suffusion beneath it; postmedian line slender distinct slightly dentate, from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa transverse to below middle, there curved inwards and again transverse to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum; a subterminal fuscous shade well defined posteriorly, where it forms numerous long acute teeth; an interrupted terminal line; (cilia denuded). Hindwings with termen rounded; pale grey.

The type is in poor condition, but the generic character should secure recognition.

North Queensland: Kuranda, in June; one specimen received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

Gen. **Ammophanes**, nov.

ἀμμοφανης, sand-coloured.

Face with strong rounded prominence, a small circular depression at its apex. Palpi smooth, slender, ascending, exceeding vertex; second joint long, scarcely thickened; terminal joint long, obtuse. Antennae in male shortly ciliated, a pair of short fine bristles on each segment. Femora somewhat hairy. Posterior tibiae with long hairs on dorsum; in male without middle spurs, inner terminal spur much thickened, outer very short. Forewings broad; neuration normal. Hindwings with cell about $\frac{1}{2}$; 5 well developed, approximated to 4 at origin.

Ammophanes deserticola, n. sp.

deserticolus, inhabiting the desert.

♂, 25 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-whitish sprinkled with blackish. Palpi ochreous-whitish; basal half of external surface of second joint and some scattered scales dark fuscous. Antennae grey; ciliations in male $\frac{1}{2}$, bristles 1. Abdomen grey-whitish; bases of segments sprinkled with dark fuscous; a red spot on base of dorsum. Legs ochreous-whitish with blackish rings; posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings broadly triangular, costa straight to near apex,

apex rectangular, termen nearly straight, slightly oblique, ochreous-whitish suffused with reddish especially on veins and sprinkled with dark fuscous; markings dark fuscous; a series of costal dots, some of which form short strigulae; ill-defined suffused spots in disc near base, on mid-dorsum, beneath mid-costa, and beneath $\frac{1}{3}$ costa; antemedian line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, slender, wavy interrupted in middle; a fine wavy outwardly oblique line from subcostal spot to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum; postmedian from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa, slender, dentate, outwardly oblique to below middle there angled to dorsum before tornus; a terminal series of dots; cilia concolorous. Hindwings with termen rounded, dentate; whitish; a fuscous terminal band; cilia whitish with indistinct fuscous bars.

Queensland: Charleville, in December; one specimen.

Rhaphsa eretmophora, n. sp.

ερετμοφορος, carrying paddles.

♀, 36 mm. Head and thorax fuscous-brown. Palpi moderately long, porrect, laterally compressed, paddle-shaped; second joint with apex expanded and bearing a strong tuft of scales on upper side; terminal joint expanded by scales above and beneath, obtuse; fuscous. Antennae fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs grey; anterior pair fuscous; apices of posterior tibiae whitish. Forewings triangular, costa arched near base, thence straight, apex rectangular, termen rounded, sinuate; fuscous-brown; a suffused darker transverse line near base; orbicular at $\frac{1}{4}$, a white dot edged fuscous; reniform at middle, oval, oblique, reddish-brown with some whitish scales, edged fuscous; costal edge whitish from $\frac{1}{4}$ to apex; a fine fuscous deeply crenulate line from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; a subterminal series of whitish dots; a submarginal series of fuscous dots; cilia concolorous. Hindwings with termen rounded; pale grey; a fine dentate grey subterminal line; cilia pale grey.

Near *R. suscitilis* Wlk. The palpi are shorter, much broader, and differently shaped; the forewings broader, markings more definite, and costa whitish.

Queensland: Montville (1,500 ft.), near Nambour, in September; one specimen.

Gen. Lophozancla, nov.

λοφοξανκλος, with crested sickles.

Eyes smooth. Face flat, not projecting. Tongue strongly developed. Palpi long, ascending, appressed to face, exceeding vertex; second joint long, thickened with appressed scales, with a dense tuft of expansile hairs at apex posteriorly; terminal joint as thick as second, but much shorter, obtuse. Antennae in male moderately ciliated, with a single bristle on each segment. Thorax and abdomen without crests. Forewings with venuration normal, 10 arising separately from arcole. Hindwings with cell about $\frac{1}{3}$, 5 well developed from $\frac{1}{3}$ above lower angle, parallel to 4, 6 and 7 connate, 12 anastomosing with cell at a point at $\frac{1}{3}$.

This genus is based mainly on the peculiar palpi.

Lophozancla prolixa, n. sp.

prolixus, broadly extended.

♂, 40-42 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen grey-brown slightly sprinkled with fuscous. Antennae grey; ciliations in male 1. bristles $1\frac{1}{2}$. Legs grey-brown sprinkled with fuscous; anterior pair mostly fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex rounded, termen slightly rounded, scarcely oblique; grey-brown with general fuscous irroration and markings; a short line from costa near base; a line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, with a median obtuse posterior projection; an incomplete outwardly curved median line; postmedian from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, swollen on costa, as are other lines to a less

degree, strongly outwardly curved and sharply dentate in disc, then bent inwards and still dentate; a pale crenulate subterminal line, indistinct towards costa; a fine interrupted terminal line; cilia ochraceous-whitish with some fuscous bars. Hindwings with colour, terminal line and cilia as forewings; broadly suffused antemedian, median, postmedian, and subterminal lines, the first two not reaching costa.

North Australia: Darwin and Stapleton; two specimens received from Mr. G. F. Hill.

Catephia compsotrepes, n. sp.

κομφοπρεπης, dainty-seeming.

♂, 46 mm. Head and thorax blackish with a few white points. Palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$; blackish. Antennae fuscous; in male with tufts of short cilia ($\frac{3}{4}$). Abdomen dark fuscous. Legs fuscous; tarsi with fine white rings. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; dark fuscous with a few bluish-white scales; an obscurely darker transverse line at $\frac{1}{5}$; two obscure dark spots in middle arranged transversely; a blackish line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa obliquely outwards, describing a rounded curve in disc, thence sinuate inwards to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum; a terminal brownish fascia sometimes distinct, its anterior edge sharply defined with projections above and below middle, but all these may be obscure; some bluish-white scales on veins before termen; cilia blackish, bases paler. Hindwings with termen rounded; white; a broad fuscous terminal band containing three elongate white spots on veins 2, 3, and 4; a white streak on apex; cilia fuscous, on apex white.

Near *C. lintcola* Gn., but the forewings smaller, darker, and with terminal fascia, hindwings white from base to beyond middle.

North-West Australia: Wyndham, in December and May; two specimens received from Mr. T. G. Campbell. Type in Museum of Economic Entomology, Canberra.

Eudesmeola inscripta, n. sp.

inscriptus, inscribed.

♂, ♀, 32-40 mm. Head and thorax fuscous-brown. Palpi $1\frac{1}{4}$; brown mixed with dark fuscous. Antennae brownish becoming dark fuscous towards base; ciliations in male $\frac{1}{2}$. Abdomen grey-brown sprinkled with fuscous. Legs brownish mixed with fuscous; tarsi fuscous with whitish-ochreous rings; posterior pair mostly whitish-ochreous. Forewings triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex round-pointed, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique, crenulate; brown suffused and irrorated with fuscous; markings blackish; a sub-basal costal spot giving origin to a short line; a curved dentate line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to near base of dorsum; a spot on $\frac{3}{5}$ costa, from which proceeds a line outwards beneath costa, then sharply angled to become transverse and dentate, sharply bent inwards below middle, thence again transverse and dentate to mid-dorsum; orbicular dot-like or absent; reniform narrow, pale centred, above lower angle of postmedian line; a fine pale crenulate subterminal line; an interrupted terminal line; cilia brown. Hindwings with termen rounded, crenulate; as forewings but without antemedian line; postmedian slightly dentate, transverse.

North Australia: Katherine, in July. North-West Australia: Derby, in August; Wyndham, in November and January. Six specimens received from Mr. T. G. Campbell. Type in Museum of Economic Entomology Canberra.

Ericeia plaesiodes, n. sp.

πλαισιωδης, oblong.

♂, 44 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen brownish-fuscous. Palpi 2; fuscous. Antennae fuscous; in male with very short tufts of cilia ($\frac{1}{2}$). Legs very densely hairy; fuscous. Forewings narrowly triangular, costa straight to $\frac{3}{5}$, thence

strongly arched, apex pointed, termen slightly sinuate, oblique; fuscous-brown; several slightly darker transverse bands; of these the subterminal is most distinct, brownish-tinged, angled outwards in middle, inwards above and below, closely followed by a parallel line; a fuscous terminal line, preceded by a submarginal series of fuscous dots; cilia grey. Hindwings quadrate, twice as broad as forewings, termen obliquely angled in middle; as forewings, but subterminal line not angled.

Similar in colour to *E. sobria* Wlk., but with very differently shaped wings. Both species, together with *E. setosipes* B-Bak., have 8, 9, 10 stalked from areole.

North Queensland: Kuranda, in April; one specimen received from Mr. F. P. Dodd. Queensland: Brisbane; one specimen in British Museum.

Gen. *Clytomorpha*, nov.

κλυτμορφος, of noble form.

Tongue strong. Palpi long, recurved, reaching vertex; second joint very long, thickened with appressed scales, but shortly rough-haired towards apex posteriorly; terminal joint short, obtuse. Antennae $\frac{3}{4}$; in male minutely ciliated, with a pair of very fine short bristles on each segment. Thorax and abdomen not crested. Tibiae without spines; inner spurs very long. Forewings with areole small, 8, 9, 10 stalked from areole, 7 connate, 11 free. Hindwings with cell very short ($\frac{1}{3}$); 5 strongly developed, closely approximated at origin to 4.

Clytomorpha psilozona, n. sp.

ψιλοζωνος, bare-banded.

♂, 64 mm. Head reddish-brown; face fuscous. Palpi fuscous, posterior aspect of apex of second joint and all terminal joints grey-whitish. Antennae pale ochreous-grey. Thorax reddish-brown with a large anterior fuscous spot. Abdomen grey; dorsum of first two segments reddish-brown. Legs fuscous; in male with an expansile tuft of ochreous hairs from base of middle femora, and long ochreous hairs on posterior surface of middle tibiae. Forewings very long, narrow, costa nearly straight but slightly sinuate, apex rectangular, termen twice as long as dorsum, strongly curved, slightly waved; reddish-brown with sparse fuscous strigulae, basal third paler; indistinct interrupted transverse lines near base and at $\frac{1}{8}$, between them a fuscous spot; orbicular beneath costa at $\frac{1}{3}$, circular, fuscous with pale centre; reniform a slender fuscous ring beneath midcosta, with a fuscous spot immediately below, and a pale spot posterior to that; a fuscous wavy line from costa before apex, nearly straight to middle, thence curved inwards, and sinuate to dorsum before tornus; this is preceded by fuscous suffusion beneath costa and on dorsum; cilia fuscous. Hindwings broadly dilated, termen scarcely rounded; reddish-brown, suffused with grey at apex; strigulae and transverse lines from $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum fuscous; a space bare of scales occupies central and costal part extending over half area of wing, its inner edge straight and sharply defined, posterior rounded; cilia fuscous. Underside of forewings fuscous; in male with basal $\frac{2}{3}$ of costa bent over and fringed with long hairs; a ridge of ochreous hairs on lower edge of cell, and another in an area bare of scales beyond and below cell; of hindwings fuscous; in male with long hairs in base of costa. Male also with a pair of strong fan-shaped tufts of ochreous hairs on underside of mesothorax.

North Queensland: Kuranda; one specimen received from Mr. A. P. Dodd.

Gen. *Lampadephora*, nov.

— λαμπαδηφορος, carrying lights.

Tongue strong. Face flat, not projecting. Palpi very long, ascending, laterally compressed; second joint much exceeding vertex, with a posterior apical

tuft; terminal joint as long as second, much dilated with scales anteroposteriorly, more so towards apex, but these suddenly cease, leaving apex slender, acute. Antennae in male minutely ciliated, with a pair of fine short bristles on each segment. Thorax with a posterior crest. Abdomen with crests on first and second segments. Legs smooth except middle tibiae, which are rough-scaled. Forewings without areole; 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$, 3 from before angle, 7 free from upper angle of cell, 8, 9, 10 stalked from before angle. Hindwings with 2 from near angle, 3 and 4 stalked, 5 curved near base and approximated to 4 at origin, 6 and 7 connate, 12 anastomosing with cell to about $\frac{1}{2}$.

Lampadephora panimera, n. sp.

πανιμερος, charming.

♂, ♀, 22-24 mm. Head with a large shining white spot on crown, encircled except anteriorly by a brown line, sides pale ochreous; face brown. Palpi brown. Antennae pale brown. Thorax brown with ten white spots, four on anterior margin, two before middle, two lateral and posterior, and two on tegulae; tegulae also with a submarginal white line. Abdomen pale ochreous; crests brown. Legs ochreous-whitish. Forewings triangular, costa gently arched, apex rectangular, termen slightly angled on vein 5; fuscous with some variable brown dots or suffusion; a shining white basal spot; basal area limited by a line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, contains two sub-basal and three posterior shining white spots, intermediate space occupied by whitish-ochreous spots, the whole intersected by a fine brown network; five ochreous costal spots, first at $\frac{2}{3}$, four confluent on apical third; an apical cluster of three shiny white and two pale ochreous spots; a smaller cluster of similar dots on midtermen; cilia yellow with an incomplete brown bar at angle. Hindwings angled on vein 2; yellow, paler towards base; a small brown suffusion on angle; cilia yellow.

The very striking and peculiar colouration is remarkably similar to that of *Dudgeona actinias* Turn., one of the *Cossidae*.

North Queensland: Cape York, in April and June; three specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

Gen. **Bathystolma**, nov.

βαθυστολμος, fully robed.

Face flat with anterior tuft of scales. Tongue strong. Palpi very long, ascending, recurved, appressed to face; second joint very long, exceeding vertex, somewhat rough in front; terminal joint $\frac{1}{2}$, tolerably pointed. Antennae in male simple, minutely ciliated. Thorax with a small posterior crest. Abdomen with crests on third, fourth, and fifth segments. Legs smooth with long tibial spurs. Forewings with venation normal. Hindwings with cell short ($\frac{1}{3}$); 5 well developed, from below middle of cell ($\frac{1}{3}$).

Allied to *Artigisa* Wlk., differing in the thoracic and abdominal crests and in details of structure of palpi and antennae.

Bathystolma brunnea, n. sp.

brunneus, brown.

♂, ♀, 28 mm. Head reddish-brown. Palpi pale brown. Thorax brown or brown-whitish; anterior edge fuscous. Abdomen fuscous-brown on dorsum; first two segments pale brown; crests fuscous. Legs grey; posterior pair whitish. Forewings triangular, costa slightly arched, apex rectangular. termen bowed on vein 4, wavy; reddish-brown or ochreous-brown; posterior to a line from $\frac{1}{4}$ dorsum to apex fuscous-brown, sharply defined; three slightly darker lines from costa, first from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to near base of termen, outwardly curved, second from before middle, short and outwardly toothed, third outwardly oblique from beyond middle,

then curved inwards as a dentate line posteriorly edged with whitish, limiting fuscous-brown area, finally curved outwards to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum; limited by the sinus so formed is a pale tornal blotch, edged fuscous anteriorly; this contains an anterior whitish suffusion and beyond it a whitish dentate line; an irregularly dentate whitish subterminal line, partly edged with fuscous; wavy interrupted submarginal and terminal lines; cilia reddish-brown. Hindwings with termen rounded, dentate; fuscous-brown; a sharply defined triangular basal whitish-brown spot; an irregular transverse series of reddish-brown spots from $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum to beyond middle, the first three darker; cilia brown.

North Queensland: Cooktown; Kuranda, in June. Queensland: Yeppoon. Four specimens.

Antarchaea chionosticha, n. sp.

ΧΙΟΡΟΣΤΙΚΤΟΣ, with snow-white dots.

♂, ♀, 27-34 mm. Head and thorax purple-grey. Palpi $1\frac{1}{4}$; whitish sprinkled with purple-reddish. Antennae pale grey barred with purple-reddish; in male shortly bipectinate (2), apical fifth simple. Abdomen ochreous-grey; a small basal crest fuscous. Legs whitish sprinkled with purple-fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa straight, apex pointed, termen slightly curved, not oblique; purple-grey sometimes with fine fuscous strigulae; costa pale with darker strigulae; minute white discal dots at $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$, sometimes surrounded by reddish suffusion; cilia purple-grey or fuscous, apices whitish, sharply defined. Hindwings with termen rounded; pale grey, darker towards termen; cilia as forewings.

Queensland: Biloela, near Thangool, in February. North-West Australia: Wyndham, in December. Five specimens.

Gen. **Euzancla**, nov.

Εὐζυγκλος, well-sickled.

Tongue strong. Frons flat, not projecting. Palpi extremely long, ascending, recurved over forewings, widely diverging; terminal joint long, with a very dense ridge of scales posteriorly, so as to appear clubbed. Antennae in male unpectinate to $\frac{2}{3}$, thence bipectinate nearly to apex, but inner pectinations shorter; outer pectinations very long. Thorax and abdomen without crests. Legs smooth. Forewings without arcole. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 stalked. Hindwings with 5 well developed, rather closely approximated at origin to 4.

The affinities of this curious genus are not clear, but it is probably allied to *Simplicia*.

Euzancla rhopalophora, n. sp.

ῥοπαλοφορος, club-bearing.

♂, 25 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen brownish-grey. Antennae grey, stalk whitish towards base; outer pectinations in male 6, inner 2. Legs fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex rounded, termen slightly bowed in middle, slightly oblique; brownish-grey, a broad median band, defined by fine whitish lines, anterior edge from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, outwardly curved, posterior edge from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, strongly sinuate, towards dorsum dentate; a fine whitish subterminal line, indented above middle, thence sinuate; cilia fuscous-brown, on upper part of termen apices whitish. Hindwings with termen slightly rounded; grey; a fine whitish subterminal line; cilia fuscous.

Queensland: Coolangatta, in March; one specimen.

Gen. NAARDA Wik.

Cat. Brit. Mus., xxxv., p. 1,694.

Allied to *Hypena* but without abdominal crest. The three Australian species are very similar, but may be readily distinguished by the male antennae.

Naarda calliceros, n. sp.

καλλικερος, with beautiful horns.

♂, 15-20 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen grey or brownish-grey. Palpi 8; fuscous. Antennae fuscous or grey; imparipectinate, each tooth with lateral and apical ciliations, inner row of pectinations short, towards base absent, outer row 3. Legs fuscous; posterior pair grey. Forewings triangular, costa straight almost to apex, apex rectangular, termen straight, not oblique, rounded beneath; grey or brownish-grey, markings obscure; a small pale orange subcostal spot at $\frac{1}{3}$ representing orbicular; another similar, rather larger, with a fuscous central dot, about middle representing reniform; an irregular fuscous subterminal line; a terminal series of fuscous dots; cilia grey. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Queensland: Bundaberg, in December; Brisbane, in September; Bunya Mountains (3,500 feet), in March; six specimens.

Naarda leptotypa, n. sp.

λεπτοτυπος, slenderly marked.

♂, ♀, 16-22 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen greyish-brown. Palpi 8; dark grey. Antennae grey; in male shortly bipectinate, each tooth with a terminal bristle. Legs fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa straight, apex pointed, termen straight, slightly oblique, rounded beneath; greyish-brown; markings fuscous, rather obscure; a very fine dentate transverse line at $\frac{1}{4}$; a discal dot at $\frac{1}{3}$; a second similar line about middle; closely following this two dots in a slight ochreous suffusion; an incomplete third line, whitish-edged posteriorly, at $\frac{3}{4}$; an indistinct subterminal line; several pale dots on apical half of costa; an interrupted terminal line; cilia grey, apiccs paler. Hindwings and cilia grey.

North Queensland: Dunk Island, in May. Queensland: Byfield, near Yeppoon, in October; Eidsvold. Five specimens.

NAARDA XANTHONEPHRA Turn.

Trans. Roy. Soc. S.A., 1908, p. 65.

Antennae in male laminate, each lamina bearing a tuft of long cilia and a longer bristle.

North Queensland: Kuranda, in March, April, and June; Atherton Tableland, in September and February.

Gen. HYPENA Schrank.

Type *H. rostralis* Lin., from Europe.

Of this widely distributed genus I have twelve Australian species, all of which are found on the Queensland coast. Four of them appear to be new and are here described. The others are:—

H. gypsophila Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc. S.A., 1903, p. 14. Cairns.

H. gonospilalis Wlk. Cairns; Innisfail; Atherton; Yeppoon; Nambour; Mount Tambourine; Macpherson Range (3,500 feet).

H. sylpha Butl. Brisbane; Stradbroke Island. North-West Australia: Wyndham.

H. masurialis Gn. Delt. and Pyr., p. 38. Darwin; Innisfail; Atherton; Palm Island; Townsville; Eungella; Eidsvold; Nambour; Brisbane; Stradbroke Island; Tweed Heads; Blackbutt; Toowoomba; Warwick; Lismore; Sydney. North-West Australia: Wyndham. Also from Lord Howe and Norfolk Islands; Ceylon; India; Africa.

H. subvittalis Wlk. Gayndah; Brisbane; Rosewood; Miles; Lismore; Gosford.

H. labatalis Wlk., xvi., p. 66. Herberton; Townsville. Also from Ceylon and India.

H. conscitalis Wlk., xxxiv., p. 1,509. Herberton; Innisfail; Palm Island; Townsville; Brisbane; Blackbutt. Also from Java and Ceylon.

H. lacsalis Wlk., xvi., p. 62. Cairns; Townsville. Also from India.

Hypena acrocompsa, n. sp.

ἀκροκομψος, prettily tipped.

♂, ♀, 22-32 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen grey. Palpi 6; grey. Antennae grey; ciliations in male $\frac{1}{2}$. Legs fuscous sprinkled with whitish. Forewings triangular, costa straight, arched before apex, apex pointed, termen bowed, slightly oblique; fuscous; a broad grey dorsal streak; joining this in middle an oblique grey streak from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa; orbicular represented by a fuscous pale-edged dot, reniform slightly indicated; a narrow postmedian grey fascia, near its inner edge a fuscous line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, obtusely bent above and below middle; a small elongate grey-whitish apical blotch with two elongate blackish marks on its anterior edge; toral area paler; a fuscous terminal line preceded by a whitish line; cilia fuscous with three very slender pale lines. Hindwings fuscous with a darker terminal line; cilia as forewings.

North Queensland: Cairns, in August; Magnetic Island, in July; Netherdale (Mackay District), in June. Queensland: Yeppoon, in October; Bundaberg, in June; Brisbane, in August, October and February; Stradbroke Island, in September. New South Wales: Lismore. Eleven specimens.

Hypena euryzostra, n. sp.

εὐζωστρος, broadly girdled.

♂, 30-32 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen grey. Palpi 6, grey. Antennae grey; ciliations in male 1. Legs grey; anterior pair fuscous. Forewings triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex rounded, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique, erenulate; grey more or less sprinkled with fuscous; markings fuscous; a broad median band, anteriorly suffused, posteriorly darker, anterior edge from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{4}$ dorsum, deeply excavated below middle, posterior edge from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, strongly curved outwards above and below middle; a dark fuscous dot beneath $\frac{1}{3}$ costa in median band; an interrupted twice waved subterminal line; a terminal series of dots; cilia grey sprinkled with fuscous. Hindwings with termen strongly rounded; grey; a fuscous terminal line; cilia grey.

North Queensland: Dunk Island, in May; Magnetic Island, in July; two specimens.

Hypena pelodes, n. sp.

πηλωδης, clay-coloured.

♂, ♀, 34-36 mm. Head and thorax brown. Palpi 6; brown. Antennae grey; ciliations in male $1\frac{1}{2}$. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair grey. Forewings triangular, costa straight almost to apex, apex pointed, termen bowed, slightly oblique; brown with some fuscous strigulae; an ill-defined fuscous median dot at $\frac{1}{3}$; sometimes a smaller subeostal dot at $\frac{1}{3}$; an oblique darker shade limited by a line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, not defined anteriorly; an oblique pale shade follows this, not defined posteriorly; a short oblique pale streak from apex; a dark subterminal shade; a fuscous terminal line; cilia fuscous. Hindwings fuscous with a darker terminal line; cilia grey.

North Queensland: Millaa-millaa and Ravenswood, in September and October. Queensland: Montville, in September; National Park (3,500 feet), in December. Six specimens.

Hypena orthographa, n. sp.

ὀρθογραφος, straightly marked.

♂, ♀, 30 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen fuscous. Palpi 6; fuscous mixed with whitish appearing grey. Antennae grey; ciliations in male minute. Legs grey. Forewings triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex pointed, termen bowed, not oblique, rounded beneath; fuscous-grey; a minute whitish subcostal dot at $\frac{1}{3}$; a straight fuscous line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, pale- or whitish-edged posteriorly; cilia fuscous-grey. Hindwings broad, termen strongly rounded; fuscous-grey; cilia fuscous-grey.

Broader winged than *H. masurialis*, and the posterior line transverse, not oblique. Superficially it resembles *Placerobela brachyphylla* Turn.

North Queensland: Cooktown, in May; Kuranda, in August; two specimens.

Family ANTHELIDAE.

Anthela prionodes, n. sp.

πριονωδης, like a saw.

♂, 40 mm. Head ochreous; face reddish-brown. Palpi 2; brownish. Antennae pale ochreous; pectinations in male 10, brownish. Thorax and abdomen ochreous. Legs fuscous; coxae and femora ochreous; anterior coxae reddish-brown in front. Forewings broadly triangular, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, termen rounded, not oblique; ochreous; basal $\frac{2}{3}$ suffused with brownish; markings fuscous; an outwardly curved line from costa near base to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, broadly suffused on costa; discals small, white-centred, first at $\frac{1}{4}$, second before middle; an outwardly curved fine serrulate line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; a sub-terminal series of dots; cilia ochreous. Hindwings ample, termen strongly rounded; as forewings but without first line and with only one discal, which is reduced to a fuscous dot. Underside similar but with two white-centred discals in hindwings.

Near *A. heliopa* Low., but in that species the postmedian is nearly straight or only very slightly curved, not serrulate, and arises from $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{4}{5}$ costa.

North Australia: Brock Creek, in March; one specimen received from Mr. T. G. Campbell. Type in Museum of Economic Entomology, Canberra.

Family LASIOCAMPIDAE.

Gen. **Lasiomorpha**, nov.

λασιομορφος, hairy.

Eyes hairy. Palpi 3, porrect, clothed with long hairs; terminal joint concealed. Antennae in female shortly pectinate. Forewings with 2 from $\frac{1}{3}$, 3 from $\frac{3}{4}$, 6 and 7 stalked, 8 connate from upper angle of cell, 9 and 10 stalked. Hindwings with 2 from middle, 3 from $\frac{3}{4}$, cell short, upper margin $\frac{1}{4}$, lower $\frac{1}{3}$, discocellulars angled, lower strongly oblique, 6 from upper angle, 7 from $\frac{1}{2}$, anastomosing strongly with 12, forming a small subcostal cell, which gives off a strong single pseudoneurium from its base.

Peculiar in the family by the neurulation of the hindwings, in which 7 and 11 are coincident and anastomose with 12.

Lasiomorpha rhabditis, n. sp.

ραβδιτις, streaked.

♀, 45 mm. Head, thorax and abdomen pale grey. Palpi pale grey, mixed beneath with dark fuscous hairs. Antennae pale grey; pectinations in female 2, dark fuscous. Legs whitish; anterior pair pale grey. Forewings elongate, oval-triangular, costa straight to $\frac{2}{3}$, thence gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen

rounded, strongly oblique; pale grey; some brownish suffusion on veins; markings fuscous; a median streak from base to $\frac{2}{3}$, there forming two sharp teeth, and continued inwards to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum; a short subdorsal streak near base; some fuscous suffusion on costa before middle; a fine streak from beneath $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{3}{4}$, where it forms two sharp teeth, and is then lost in suffusion; five longitudinal streaks before termen, varying in length; three subterminal spots above tornus; cilia pale grey with fuscous bars. Hindwings with termen rounded; grey-whitish; cilia grey-whitish.

North Australia: Brock Creek, in April; one specimen received from Mr. T. G. Campbell. Type in Museum of Economic Entomology, Canberra.

Family LIMACODIDAE.

Susica miltochyta, n. sp.

μλτοχυτος, suffused with red.

♂, 34-36 mm. Head and thorax pale red. Palpi $1\frac{1}{4}$; whitish-ochreous, upper surface reddish. Antennae grey-whitish; pectinations in male 6, shortening before and disappearing at $\frac{2}{3}$. Abdomen whitish. Legs whitish; anterior pair red with dark fuscous anterior bars on tibiae and tarsi. Forewings triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex rounded, termen rounded, not oblique; pale ochreous mostly suffused with pale red; a broadly suffused fuscous fascia from mid-dorsum to just before apex, where it is confluent with a similar subterminal fascia, which ceases well above tornus; cilia pale ochreous. Hindwings with termen strongly rounded; white; cilia white.

North Australia: Brock Creek, in March and April; two specimens received from Mr. T. G. Campbell. Type in Museum of Economic Entomology, Canberra.

Family PSCHYDIDAE.

Plutorectis pelloceros, n. sp.

πελλοκερωσ, grey-horned.

♂, 30-32 mm. Head fuscous. Antennae, including pectinations, grey. Thorax grey, becoming fuscous anteriorly. Abdomen and legs grey. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa nearly straight, slightly sinuate, apex rounded-rectangular, termen scarcely rounded, slightly oblique; grey; cilia grey, apices paler. Hindwings with termen slightly rounded; pale grey; cilia pale grey.

In the similar *P. lurida* Heyl. (*muris-oleus* Luc.) the antennal pectinations are fuscous, the forewings much shorter and broader, and their apices more rounded.

North-West Australia: Wyndham, in November; two specimens received from Mr. T. G. Campbell. Type in Museum of Economic Entomology, Canberra.

Family CRAMBIDAE.

Gen. *Polyterpnes*, nov.

πολυτερπνης, much delighting.

Face with an acute anterior cone-shaped prominence. Tongue well developed. Labial palpi long, porrect, broadly dilated with appressed scales; terminal joint and maxillary palpi concealed. Antennae in male bipectinate, towards apex simple. Forewings with 2 from $\frac{3}{4}$, 3 from before angle, 4 and 5 connate from angle, 6 from upper angle, 7, 8, 9 stalked, 10 and 11 free. Hindwings with cubital pecten; 2 from $\frac{3}{4}$, 3 from before angle, 4 and 5 connate, 6 and 7 from upper angle, 7 anastomosing strongly with 12.

Perhaps allied to *Canusa*. In neuration it agrees with *Crambus*, but is very different in the head and palpi.

Polyterpnes polyrrhoda, n. sp.

πολυρροδος, abounding in roses.

♂, 22 mm. Head pale crimson. Palpi whitish with some pale crimson suffusion. Antennae whitish; pectinations in male 3, apical $\frac{1}{3}$ simple. Thorax whitish with some pale crimson suffusion. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Legs whitish; anterior pair faintly crimson-tinged. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight to $\frac{3}{4}$, thence arched, apex rounded, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; whitish suffused with pale crimson; a darker crimson suffusion at base; an outwardly curved crimson line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{5}$ dorsum; a similar but interrupted line from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum; median space between lines dark crimson, which is continued to apex; a shining snow-white oblique line from apex inwards, narrowly edged and indented with fuscous, preceded by a snow-white spot in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$; cilia whitish, bases pale crimson. Hindwings whitish; termen pale crimson; cilia whitish.

North-West Australia: Wyndham, in January; one specimen received from Mr. T. G. Campbell. Type in Museum of Economic Entomology, Canberra.

Gen. Phanerobela, nov.

φανεροβελος, with weapons displayed (palpi).

Tongue strong. Face rounded, not projecting. Labial palpi very long, slender, porrect; second joint long, loose-scaled towards apex beneath; terminal joint long, exposed, smooth, obtuse. Maxillary palpi triangular. Thorax and abdomen smooth. Legs smooth; outer spurs not much exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ inner. Forewings with 2 from $\frac{3}{4}$, 3 from angle, 4 and 5 connate, 6 from below angle, 7 separate, 8, 9, 10 stalked. Hindwings with cubital pecten; 2 from $\frac{3}{4}$, 4 and 5 stalked, 6 from upper angle connate with 7, 7 anastomosing with 12, which is approximated to cell.

Probably near *Platytes* Gn. The differences both in neuration and palpi are considerable.

Phanerobela niphospila, n. sp.

νιφοσπιλος, snow-spotted.

♀, 26 mm. Head, thorax and abdomen fuscous-brown; pectus white. Labial palpi $4\frac{1}{2}$, terminal joint $\frac{1}{3}$; fuscous-brown; extreme apex and extreme base white. Maxillary palpi nearly 1, almost equilateral-triangular; fuscous-brown; extreme apex whitish. Legs fuscous-brown; median portion of femora, basal portion of tibiae, and whole posterior tibiae whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex round-pointed, termen straight, rounded beneath, scarcely oblique; fuscous-brown; four white spots partly outlined with fuscous; first subcostal close to base, elongate-oval; second beyond first, similar but broader; third in disc beyond middle, broadly lunate, outwardly oblique; fourth on costa at $\frac{4}{5}$, small, quadrangular, with one or two white dots beneath partly confluent with it; an incomplete subterminal series of blackish dots; cilia blackish with white bars. Hindwings with termen rounded; grey; cilia as forewings.

North Queensland: Dink Island, in May; one specimen.

Family SCHOENOBIAIDAE.

Gen. Dolichobela, nov.

δολιχοβελος, with long darts (palpi).

Tongue absent. Labial palpi very long, slender, porrect; second joint very long; terminal joint moderate, obtuse. Maxillary palpi obsolete. Antennae in male thickened, slightly dentate, minutely ciliated. Middle legs very long; posterior legs short, otherwise normal. Forewings with 2 from $\frac{3}{4}$, 3 from before

angle, 4 and 5 connate from angle, 6 and 7 stalked from near upper angle, 8, 9, 10 stalked, 11 free. Hindwings without cubital pecten; 2 from $\frac{3}{4}$, 3 from angle, 4 and 5 stalked, 6 from upper angle, 7 anastomosing for about $\frac{1}{3}$ of its length with 12.

The absence of maxillary palpi is unusual in this family.

Dolichobela celidograptus, n. sp.

κηλιδογραπτος, blotched.

♂, 24 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen grey. Palpi $3\frac{1}{2}$; grey-whitish. Antennae grey-whitish. Legs grey; anterior pair grey-whitish. Forewings triangular, costa straight, apex rounded, termen slightly rounded, moderately oblique; grey-whitish; a fuscous line on costa from near base to middle; an oblique postmedian fuscous blotch from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to fold beyond middle, deeply indented above fold; a fine crenulate grey subterminal line; space between this and blotch white; a broad suffused grey terminal line; cilia grey. Hindwings with termen rounded; grey; cilia grey.

Queensland: Toowoomba, in December; one specimen received from Mr. E. J. Dumigan.

Family PYRALIDAE.

Gen. **Anassodes**, nov.

ἀνασσοδης, queenly.

Tongue present. Labial palpi long, porrect, thickened with appressed scales; second joint rough-scaled above; terminal joint bent slightly downwards, obtuse. Maxillary palpi obsolete. Antennae of male bipectinate, towards apex simple. Posterior tibiae smooth-scaled. Forewings with 2 from $\frac{4}{5}$, 3 from before angle, 4 and 5 from angle, 6 from upper angle, 7, 8, 9 stalked, 7 separating before 9, 11 free. Hindwings with 2 from $\frac{4}{5}$, 3 from before angle, 4 and 5 from angle, 6 from upper angle, 7 anastomosing strongly with 12.

Type *A. mesozonalis* Hamps. Hampson referred this to his genus *Murgisca*, based on a single female example from the West Indies with shorter palpi and very differently shaped forewings. It belongs to his *Chrysauginae*.

ANASSODES MESOZONALIS, Hamps.

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), xix., p. 362.

♂, 20 mm.; ♀, 24-26 mm. Head pale green. Palpi in male 4, in female 6; whitish. Antennae ochreous-whitish; pectinations in male 3, gradually shortening beyond middle, apical $\frac{1}{4}$ simple. Thorax pale green; anterior edge ochreous. Abdomen and legs ochreous-grey-whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa nearly straight, apex rounded-rectangular, termen straight, slightly oblique; pale green; an oblique white bar from base of costa along dorsum to $\frac{1}{4}$ its external edge reddish-ochreous; a shining white inwardly oblique interrupted median fascia, each portion of which is edged with reddish ochreous; cilia pale green, apices in male purple-reddish. Hindwings with termen slightly rounded; ochreous-whitish; cilia whitish.

North Australia: Brock Creek, in April. North Queensland: Stannary Hills, near Herberton. North-West Australia: Wyndham, in February. Three specimens.

Endotricha euphiles, n. sp.

ἐὺφιλης, lovely.

♂, 14-15 mm. Head, thorax, and palpi crimson; a fan-like expansile tuft of very long pale ochreous hairs beneath tegulae. Antennae pale grey; in male with tufts of long cilia (2). Abdomen pale ochreous. Legs whitish; anterior and middle pairs crimson-tinged. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight, apex

rectangular, termen straight, not oblique, rounded beneath; crimson; a narrow yellow transverse fascia at $\frac{2}{3}$, constricted in middle; some pale yellow costal striae beyond this; a fine short pale yellow line from costa before apex, continued by an indistinct fuscous line to tornus; a terminal series of fuscous dots; cilia crimson, on apical third of termen pale yellow. Hindwings with termen only slightly rounded; crimson; a yellow median fascia broadening towards dorsum, where it extends from tornus to middle; cilia crimson, on fascia pale yellow, on dorsum grey-whitish.

North Queensland: Cape York, in June; four specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard, who has the type.

Endotricha scioides, n. sp.

σκιοειδής, darkly shaded.

♂, ♀, 18-20 mm. Head, thorax, and palpi fuscous. Antennae grey; in male with a double series of tufts of long cilia (3). Abdomen fuscous; dorsum of median segments suffused with whitish. Legs fuscous with whitish tarsal rings. Forewings triangular, costa straight to $\frac{4}{5}$, thence arched, apex rectangular, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; fuscous; markings whitish; an outwardly curved transverse fascia at $\frac{1}{3}$, anteriorly sharply defined, posteriorly suffused; several costal dots; two short parallel transverse bars in disc beneath $\frac{3}{4}$ costa, more or less developed; a slender line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to tornus, with an obtuse posterior projection above middle; terminal area beyond this partly suffused with whitish; a terminal series of dark fuscous dots; cilia fuscous, bases whitish, apices grey, below apex white. Hindwings with termen strongly rounded; whitish; a small defined fuscous basal area; two fine parallel curved fuscous lines from midcosta to tornus; a fuscous apical blotch; terminal dots and cilia as forewings.

Near *E. desmotona* Low., of which it may be a local race, although very differently coloured.

Queensland: Toowoomba, in October and December; two specimens.

Endotricha psoloptera, n. sp.

χολοπτερος, sooty-winged.

♂, 18-20 mm. Head and palpi dark fuscous. Antennae grey; in male with a double row of tufts of cilia ($1\frac{1}{2}$). Thorax dark fuscous; inner edge of tegulae brown-whitish. Abdomen dark fuscous; dorsum of sub-basal segments more or less brown-whitish; tuft brown-whitish. Legs fuscous; posterior pair partly brown-whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa bisinuate, apex obtusely pointed, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; dark fuscous; a moderately broad brown-whitish transverse fascia before middle; some whitish costal dots; a whitish line from $\frac{5}{8}$ costa to tornus, more or less bent outwards beneath costa; a brownish subcostal bar connecting fascia with postmedian line; cilia fuscous, bases whitish. Hindwings with termen strongly rounded; fuscous; an ante-median transverse fascia, brownish edged with whitish, or wholly whitish; cilia as forewings.

Allied to the preceding species, but structurally distinct.

North-West Australia: Wyndham, in December and January; three specimens received from Mr. T. G. Campbell. Type in Museum of Economic Entomology, Canberra.

Gauna callimochla, n. sp.

καλλιμοχλος, prettily barred.

♀, 20 mm. Head ochreous-brown; face whitish-grey. Palpi dark fuscous. Antennae grey, towards base whitish. Thorax grey-whitish. Abdomen grey;

apices of segments grey-whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight to near apex, apex round-pointed, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; grey-whitish; markings dark fuscous; a broad basal transverse line; another at $\frac{1}{3}$, the two connected by a narrow costal suffusion; costa beyond this with dark strigulae; a roundish subcostal spot at $\frac{2}{3}$; a costal spot before apex, connected by a fine sinuous line with tornus; a terminal series of triangular dots; cilia grey, bases grey-whitish. Hindwings with termen slightly rounded; grey-whitish; two suffused fuscous transverse lines from mid-dorsum and tornus; cilia as forewings.

North-West Australia: Wyndham, in November; one specimen received from Mr. T. G. Campbell. Type in Museum of Economic Entomology, Canberra.

***Orthaga trissosticha*, n. sp.**

τρισοσστιχος, three-lined.

♂, 24-28 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen brownish. Palpi pale grey. Antennae pale grey; ciliations in male $\frac{1}{2}$. Legs fuscous-brown. Forewings triangular, costa nearly straight, apex round-pointed, termen slightly rounded, moderately oblique; brownish-grey; markings fuscous; a fine sub-basal transverse line; another from midcosta to mid-dorsum, fine sub-basal transverse line; another from midcosta to mid-dorsum, more or less angled outwards in middle, preceded by a suffused costal spot; a finely dentate line from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to dorsum before tornus; bent outwards in middle; a broad terminal suffusion; cilia grey with an interrupted fuscous line. Hindwings with termen rounded; as forewings but without sub-basal line.

North Australia: Adelaide River, in July. North Queensland: Kuranda, in November; Townsville, in June. Three specimens.

Family PYRAUSTIDAE.

***Metasia serrulata*, n. sp.**

serrulatus, finely toothed.

♀, 17-24 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen ochreous-grey-whitish. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; grey; a sharply-defined triangular inferior white area towards base. Antennae grey. Legs whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa nearly straight, apex round-pointed, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; ochreous-grey-whitish; markings blackish; a transverse dentate line from $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, not reaching costa; a subcostal dot just before middle, and a larger pale-centred spot just beyond middle; a finely dentate line from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa, gently curved outwards, then inwards beneath subcostal spot, and finally transverse to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; an interrupted terminal line; cilia grey. Hindwings with termen gently rounded; pale grey; cilia pale grey.

North-West Australia: Wyndham, in January; two specimens received from Mr. T. G. Campbell. Type in Museum of Economic Entomology, Canberra.

Family GLYPHIPTERYGIDAE.

***Glyphipteryx argyrelata*, n. sp.**

ἀργυρηλατος, wrought in silver.

♂, 9-11 mm. Head and thorax blackish. Palpi with long-spreading hairs on lower surface of second joint; blackish, second joint with median and apical, terminal joint with median and subapical, white rings. Antennae blackish. Abdomen blackish; tuft above grey-whitish. Legs blackish with white rings. Forewings narrow, costa slightly arched, apex pointed, termen oblique; 7 and 8 stalked; dark bronzy; markings silvery, blackish-edged; six broad streaks from costa, first at $\frac{1}{4}$, short, second at $\frac{2}{3}$, outwardly oblique, reaching fold, third just

beyond middle, slightly outwardly curved to tornus, fourth, fifth, and sixth at even intervals between this and apex, more whitish, very short and pointed; a dot on termen above middle connected with sixth costal streak; a thick tornal streak edged anteriorly by a thick blackish line; above this two dots in disc, first between it and third discal, second beneath fourth discal; cilia grey with a sub-basal line indented beneath apex, on apex wholly blackish. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Queensland: Bunya Mountains (3,500 feet), in February and March; nine specimens.

Family HYPONOMEUTIDAE.

Lactura clitodes, n. sp.

κλειτωδης, splendid.

♂, 28 mm. Head yellow. Palpi pale yellow. Antennae ochreous-grey; ciliations in male minute ($\frac{1}{3}$). Thorax reddish, anteriorly broadly yellow. Abdomen pale grey, posteriorly reddish. Legs yellow; anterior tibiae and tarsi reddish. Forewings suboval, costa strongly arched, termen obliquely rounded; 6 and 7 stalked; dark reddish; a broad yellow streak along costa, continued still broader round apex and termen; a yellow spot on dorsum before middle; central area occupied by a large circular whitish suffusion; cilia yellow. Hindwings with termen rounded; 4 and 5 connate; pale reddish; cilia pale reddish.

Queensland: Burleigh Heads, near Southport, in January; one specimen received from Mr. E. J. Dumigan.

Lactura haplochroa, n. sp.

ἀπλοχροος, simply coloured.

♂, ♀, 21-36 mm. Head leaden-grey or whitish-ochreous, its posterior edge reddish; face whitish-ochreous. Palpi reddish. Antennae leaden-grey; ciliations in male minute ($\frac{1}{3}$). Thorax leaden-grey with a whitish-ochreous or reddish posterior spot. Abdomen reddish; underside pale ochreous. Legs reddish; anterior and middle tibiae and tarsi sometimes grey. Forewings elongate-oval; costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; 6 and 7 separate; leaden-grey; a narrow reddish streak on basal $\frac{1}{3}$ of costa; cilia leaden-grey. Hindwings elongate, termen nearly straight; 4 and 5 separate; reddish; cilia whitish-ochreous.

North-West Australia: Wyndham, in February (T. G. Campbell); four specimens. Type in Museum of Economic Entomology, Canberra.

Family TINEIDAE.

Callicerastis orchestris, n. sp.

ἀρχεστρις, a dancer.

♂, ♀, 9-12 mm. Head dark fuscous; face pale brown. Palpi 4; second joint expanded with loose hairs towards apex; pale brown, apex of terminal joint fuscous. Forewings narrow, apex rounded; dark fuscous; a large elongate orange spot on mid-dorsum, partly edged with brilliant purple and blue scales; minute white costal marks at middle and $\frac{2}{3}$, their apices opalescent purple; two opalescent purple dots arranged transversely in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$; a similar subterminal dot above middle; cilia dark fuscous, apices whitish. Hindwings lanceolate; fuscous; cilia fuscous.

North Queensland: Eungella, in September (G. M. Goldfinch). Queensland: Brisbane Botanic Gardens, common in March and April, flying in shady places in late afternoon, alighting on upper surfaces of leaves and executing an agile and intricate dance on them before coming to rest.

Family COSSIDAE.

Zeuzera quieta, n. sp.

quietus, peaceful.

♂, 34 mm. Head grey-whitish. Palpi blackish. Antennae brownish; pectinations in male 4, ceasing abruptly at $\frac{2}{3}$. Thorax whitish-grey. Abdomen grey-whitish. Legs grey-whitish; tarsi blackish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa nearly straight, slightly sinuate, apex rounded, termen slightly rounded, strongly oblique; whitish-grey with sparsely scattered transverse blackish strigulae; on costa these are reduced to dots; a subcostal series of short strigulae; a dorsal series of long strigulae interrupted on fold; four or five slender lines of approximated strigulae in terminal area; cilia very short, whitish-grey. Hindwings with termen strongly rounded; whitish-grey; a few indistinct discal strigulae; five or six terminal dots most developed towards tornus, blackish with blue reflections; cilia whitish-grey.

North-West Australia: Wyndham, in January; one specimen received from Mr. T. G. Campbell. Type in Museum of Economic Entomology, Canberra.

Gen. *Charmoses*, nov.

χαρμοσης, a delightful moth.

Palpi about 1, slender, smooth, ascending; terminal joint short, pointed. Antennae in male bipectinate to apex. Thorax with a posterior crest. Forewings with median cell long and rather narrow, upper branch of median ending opposite 6, lower opposite 5; areole large, not projecting; 2 from before angle, 3 from angle, 7 separate, 8 and 9 stalked, 11 from areole. Hindwings with median branched, but without median cell; 3, 4, and 5 separate, 6 and 7 connate, 12 separate.

The absence of the median cell of the hindwings is due to the coalescence of the intermedian crossbar with the lower branch of the median, as I have shown occurs in *Dyspessa* and *Stygia* (Trans. Ent. Soc., 1918, p. 159).

Charmoses dumigani, n. sp.

♂, 24 mm. Head white with fuscous median and transverse lines forming a cross; fillet and face brown. Palpi dark fuscous. Antennae whitish; pectinations in male 3, brownish. Thorax white; posterior crest brown mixed with dark fuscous. Abdomen grey with whitish rings. Legs dark fuscous with white rings; posterior pair mostly white. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight except at extremities, apex rounded, termen nearly straight, slightly oblique; white; a small brown basal patch broadly but interruptedly edged with blackish; a broad median fascia composed of numerous grey strigulae, mixed with some that are brown or blackish, its anterior edge indistinct, posterior well defined; terminal area with few grey strigulae except on a narrow terminal band; a circular blackish discal spot at $\frac{2}{3}$; cilia grey, on tornus white. Hindwings grey; cilia grey, apices white.

Queensland: Toowoomba, in November; three specimens received from Mr. E. J. Dumigan, an untiring collector, to whom I owe several interesting new species.

Gen. *Sympycnodes*, nov.

συμπυκνωδης, compressed.

Palpi very short, loosely rough-haired; terminal joint concealed. Antennae in male bipectinate, pectinations ceasing rather abruptly nearer middle than apex. Thorax with an anterior crest. Tibiae without spurs. Forewings with median undivided in cell, median cell consequently absent, areole large, much projecting; 2 from before angle, 3 from angle, 4 and 5 connate, 6 from near upper angle,

7 and 8 stalked from areole, 9 approximated to them at origin, 10 arising separately from areole, 11 from middle of cell shortly before areole. Hindwings with median cell broad but short; 2 from $\frac{3}{4}$, 3, 4, 5 separate, 6 and 7 separate, 12 free.

A development of *Xyleutes*, differing in the thoracic crest and absence of a median cell in the forewing.

Sympycnodes trigonocosma, n. sp.

τριγογοκοσμος, ornamented with triangles.

♂, 42 mm. Head whitish; face fuscous. Palpi $\frac{1}{4}$; fuscous. Antennae whitish, apical $\frac{1}{3}$ and pectinations fuscous; pectinations in male 3, ceasing rather abruptly after $\frac{2}{3}$. Thorax with a rounded anterior crest; whitish sprinkled with fuscous; a median anterior fuscous spot. Abdomen pale grey. Legs fuscous with whitish rings. Forewings narrow, posteriorly dilated, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; grey-whitish very sparsely strigulated with fuscous, more so towards dorsum; a fuscous costal triangle at $\frac{1}{4}$ reaching lower edge of cell; another smaller at $\frac{3}{4}$; cilia grey-whitish with some fuscous bars. Hindwings with termen slightly rounded; as forewings but without costal triangles.

Queensland: National Park (3,500 feet), in March; one specimen.

Xyleutes amphiplecta, n. sp.

ἀμφιπλεκτος, intertwining.

♂, 34-52 mm. Head grey. Palpi 1; grey. Antennae fuscous; pectinations in male 6, ceasing rather abruptly at $\frac{2}{3}$. Thorax grey; a black U-shaped mark, its curved end near anterior margin, edged internally with whitish, interrupted before posterior ends. Abdomen grey; apices of segments whitish. Legs grey. Forewings elongate, scarcely dilated, costa straight, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; grey closely strigulated with blackish; costal edge with numerous blackish dots, towards apex sometimes whitish; terminal area more or less whitish, the strigulae forming a fine network; usually a small blackish discal spot at $\frac{2}{3}$; cilia whitish barred with fuscous. Hindwings with termen slightly rounded; grey with a fine fuscous network; cilia as forewings.

Queensland: Dalby, in February; Milmerran and Charleville, in November. New South Wales: Brewarrina. Victoria: Birchip, in December and January. An inland species.

Xyleutes polyplecta, n. sp.

πολυπλεκτος, closely twined.

♂, 42 mm.; ♀, 64 mm. Head brown. Palpi 1; fuscous. Antennae brown; pectinations in male 5, ceasing at $\frac{3}{4}$. Thorax grey-brown. Abdomen grey. Legs grey. Forewings narrow, oval-oblong, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; grey with numerous closely packed fuscous strigulae; a suffused pale fuscous discal spot at $\frac{2}{3}$; cilia pale fuscous. Hindwings with termen slightly rounded; grey towards base grey-whitish in male; cilia grey.

North Australia: Bathurst Island; two specimens.

Culama mesogeia, n. sp.

μεσογειος, inland.

♂, 55 mm. Head and thorax grey. Palpi 1; grey. Antennae whitish-grey; pectinations in male 4. Legs whitish-grey with blackish rings. Forewings sub-oblong, costa straight to $\frac{3}{4}$, thence slightly rounded, apex rounded-rectangular, termen straight, moderately oblique; 7, 8, 9 stalked from areole; grey with short blackish lines and strigulae; these are strongest and longest from costa; in terminal area some coalesce to form an imperfect network; cilia grey. Hindwings elongate,

termen slightly rounded; whitish; a few grey strigulae near termen; cilia grey on apex and posterior half of termen, whitish on anterior half and dorsum.

The neuration is probably variable. In *C. australis* 7 may be separate, connate, or stalked with 8, 9. In one female of that species the neuration is anomalous in both forewings, 7 and 8 being stalked and separate from 9. The two species are very similar, but *C. mesogeia* may be distinguished by the whitish hindwings.

New South Wales: Broken Hill; one specimen.

Gen. *Archaeoses*, nov.

ἀρχαιοσις a primitive moth.

Palpi long, obliquely ascending, thickened with appressed scales; terminal joint short, obtuse. Antennae simple in both sexes. Thorax not crested. Tibial spurs stout and long. Forewings with median cell well developed, areole moderate, not projecting; 2, 3, 4, 5 equidistant, 2 from near angle. 6 well separate from 7, 7, 8, 9, 10 separate from areole, or 7 and 8 connate, 11 from middle of cell. Hindwings with median cell well developed; all veins separate.

Near *Dudgeona* in structure. In that genus 6 is approximated to 7 in both wings, and there is a strong thoracic crest.

Archaeoses neurotenes, n. sp.

νευροτενης, drawn with strings.

♂, 27-32 mm.; ♀, 42-44 mm. Head and thorax grey-brown. Antennae grey-whitish above, beneath fuscous. Abdomen ochreous-grey. Legs grey-brown. Forewings elongate-oblong, costa slightly arched apex and termen rounded; grey, partly brownish-tinged, with fine fuscous lines on veins; some minute costal dots before middle; an undefined discal blotch beyond middle, consisting of a dark brown reticulum with pale grey interstices; neural streaks more pronounced in terminal area, increasing in thickness towards margin; interspaces grey sprinkled with whitish; cilia fuscous with whitish bars. Hindwings with termen slightly rounded; dark grey; cilia dark grey; cilia grey; apices whitish.

Queensland: Burpengary, near Brisbane; Miles, in March; Adavale, in April; six specimens.

Family MICROPTERYGIDAE.

Sabatinca porphyrodes, n. sp.

πορφυρωδης, purple.

♀, 11 mm. Head and palpi brownish. Antennae, thorax, and abdomen dark fuscous. Legs whitish; tibiae and tarsi with dark fuscous rings; posterior tibiae and tarsi wholly dark fuscous. Forewings oval; dark fuscous with purple sheen; three white transverse fasciae; first minute, basal; second moderate, from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to mid-dorsum; third more slender, from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa towards but not reaching termen above tornus; a submarginal series of minute orange dots around apex and termen; cilia fuscous. Hindwings oval; fuscous with purple sheen; cilia fuscous.

North Queensland: Ravenshoe, near Herberton, in September; one specimen taken on the wing late in the afternoon in a jungle track.